W. HY, SMITH. | Editors. No. 16 Deaderick Street.

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29 ,1861.

By Telegraph from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28, 1861. A dispatch from Fort Smith says a regiment of Missourians, under Col. Hunter, was coat out, with it wipped my only dependence, defeated by the Kansas Rufflans, under Lane and Montgomery, who are burning towns, and marching upon the Arkansas frontier. M'Culloch has only 3,500 men. He pro-

claims that he needs three regiments of infantry immediately for twelve months service, and calls urgently for a general rally for the defence of the State.

Our excellent friend and former associate, Prof. JNO. H. CALLENDER, leaves to-morrow afternoon for the seat of war in South-Eastern Kentucky, having been commissioned as Surgeon of the 11th Regiment, Col. Rains. The Regiment has been fortunate in securing Col. Sevier then ordered us to arrest him, the services of so accomplished a Surgeon. which we did finding on him a Sharp's car-He has but few superiors in the ranks of the bine, a sword and two of Colt's naval revol-Medical Profession in this country. We trust vers. He said he belonged to an Indiana that he may win additional honors, and re- cavalry company. He had on a very heavy

By the way, his appointment reminds us that he is not the only Surgeon the Faculty of "Shelby Medical College" has furnished half mile farther to the tip top of Cheat the Army of the Confederate States. His Colleagues DANL. F. WRIGHT, as Surgeon of the 10th Regiment, D. B. CLIFFE, us Surgeon of the 20th Regiment, and H. M. Compron, as Surgeon of Col. Churchwell's Regiment, have been in the service some time; whilst Prof. ERNI has been actively employed exploring for saltpetre, and superintending the manufacture of fulminating material for percussion caps, and other chemicals for the use of the army. This is a handsome record of the patriotism of Shelby Medical College-a but few of our citizens are aware of it.

THE KNOXVILLE DISTRICT .- We learn from the Knoxville Register that the friends of the Hon. W. G. Swan, of that city, have named him as a proper person to represent that distriet in the Congress of the Confederate States. The Register puts his name at the head of its columns, and remarks:

He was one of the first men in Tennessee to espouse the cause of the South, and to stake his all upon principle. His devotion to that cause has been no mere lip-service. He has borne calumny and insult in defence of the principles upon which the new Governto consider whether fee or reward awaited bir in future. He is now at Manassas, patriotically en-

gaged in providing, with that wonderful energy which is his characteristic, for the comfort and wants of the brave troops of this section of his native State. We need not refer to his qualifications to

the position which his friends seek to place him in. If they are not familiar to the public, they will be made so hereafter. We have only taken our pen to say that we most cordially endorse the nomination of

Judge Swan, for Representative of this district in the Confederate Congress, and shall contribute whatever our feeble effort will enable us to do, to his election. Should Mr. Swan have the good fortune to

be elected, he will represent the district most efficiently. He possesses the requisite ability and is also active and industrious-a real

Gen. R. C. Cotton, who must be over seventy years of age, has raised a volunteer company in Chatham county. Gen. C. commanded a and so we would; but were informed that we Chatham company in 1812, and was station-

The Governor of North Carolina has issued a notice to the agents of the various railroad companies, prohibiting their conveying bacon and leather out of the State under a penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment. They are also instructed to report to him the names of the shippers and owners of such articles, as under this prohibition may be stopped .-The object of the Governor in this action, is to put down speculators.

The latest act of the Federal authorities in Baltimore has been to put a stop to Ross Winan's soup house, a private charity, declaring it to be "contraband" on the ground that it is taken advantage of by the poor who quent to be earning their soup in the army.

From North-Western Virginia-The late March up Cheat Mountain and Down Again.

We publish below, extracts from a letter of a member of Company C, Rock City Guards. to his father in this City. The hardships which the boys encountered on the expedition, incidents of which he describes, were enough to test the energies of the stoutest and most heroic.

VALLEY MOUNTAIN, Sept. 17, 1861. I will now endeavor to give you a description of one of the most laborious and fatiguing marches that ever befell mortal man. who were encamped three miles from the relight with three days' provisions, and joined our Brigade, Gen Andersou's, which is composed of Col. Maney's, Col. Hatton's and Reynolds exchanged some shots from their Col. Forbes's, the 1st, 7th and 14th Regi- field pieces, ours reported to have done much ments Tennessee Volunteers, and marched damage, theirs none at all; but, at any rate, by chopping and digging. We kept on at a thousand, at Cheat Pass they have five or ten chouches, and started again. We marched | very all day along the side of Cheat Mountain. four roads, and here we were posted in am-It was found necessary to leave the horses of bush for six hours. the brigade, and soon after leaving them, the column halted for the day, having gone good enough to bring one cannon along with twelve miles. The march was a very severe one. Our cartridge boxes and knapsacks became a burden, and many of the boys emptied the latter of their contents. Several times during the day, we were ordered to double-quick up the mountain to gain the top before the enemy, and at one of the most difference of the most difference on the many of the most difference on the many of the most difference on the most diffe twelve miles. The march was a very severe us, so that, if they had made an attack on us before the enemy, and at one of the most dif- and wet us all over; through mud and water ficult places we were badly broken up by the | we waded, tired to death; we halted at Mingo order of double quick. Some one came run- Flats. That night we had little or no sleep. ning down the mountain crying out "double- Next morning we started off for Camp. Afquick," it was misconstrued by more than ter traveling a mile or two, we met the whole half our regiment and the rest of the brigade of our forces in retreat, but it was in perfect turned about and started down the hill, order; and at last we arrived at Camp safe tumbling and running over each other in the and sound. Gen. Anderson says that Mexico most ludicrous manner. When we had gain- was not a circumstance to what we have ed the top or level, we found no company behind us, companies A and C being the only give yea half a description of our trials and ones that construed the command properly. privations. We were now in sight of the enemy's fortifications. The remainder of our men came up after finding out their mistake. This day

fir trees, &c., until dark. We spread our blankets;-B. M. and myself lying down together, and so much fatigued that we were asleep in a moment. We were, however, soon aroused by streams of water rushing down on us, wetting our blankets and drenching us from head to foot. We were so cold and shivered so badly we could scarcely make ourselves known to each other. I thought it was a hard fate, but what must not the soldier in these rugged mountans en-

lure. We made out to pass the night in this way; but now we realized the responsibilities and dangers of our situation. In a mile and a half of the position assigned us, in the midst of the enemy, here I was with my gun n hand full of water, my ammunition wet, and not a dry thing to be found anywhere. I drew my load, pulled the inside lining of my and then reloaded, my two blankets weighing about twenty pounds apiece. This morning we reversed the order of march, the left wing moving first, they contending that the rear was much barder to march in than the front. We moved on silently and cautiously. After going about a mile we came across a man on horseback. Col. Sevier was beside me at the time, and I asked, "what the dis that fellow doing on borseback? how did he get here?" The Colonel stopped and asked him how far it was to the turnpike, what he was doing there, and to which side he belonged? He replied, "to the other side." overcoat which concealed his arms, and all the companies, but the left of ours, passed him. After this adventure we marched a Mountain where the Staunton turnpike is. This being our destination, we first cut the telegraph wires with which Rosecranz had

carefully provided himself, and then threw

off our knapsacks, blankets, &c., in one pile, so as to be ready for an attack. Capt. Field's Company was sent down the road towards Cheat pass, Forbes's and Hatton's regiments down the other side towards Huttonsville, while the rest of our Companies were stationed where we came in the road. The Rutherford Rifles and Maury record made so unostentationsly that perhaps | Greys were then sent to support Fields in his sconting purposes. Fields advanced about four bundred yards, when a most terrible fire was opened on him; then commenced the firing from our three Companies which were his supporters, but to little purpose, because the enemy was so well hid by the thick ambush they were in. Fields ordered his men to charge bayonets; then we moved them, but by this time numerous rounds were fired -They killed and wounded together 26 of our men. 2 killed in Fields's Company, 1 in Maury Greys, 1 in Ledbetter's, and 2 missing, supposed to be taken by the enemy. All this time we were kept back as the reserve, ment is founded, and through all assaults has but hundreds of balls whistled over our stood up in their vindication without stopping | heads. During the fire we were ordered to 2nd platoon in front, which being done, placed me in front, but I was as composed as ever before in my life; but this dreadful way of advancing on a strong party in ambush is the courts for trial. murder in the first degree. After routing the enemy, all the regiment was brought back to where we were and placed in ambush. During the firing you could hear moaning that would distress any one. Dr. Quintard was one of the first amongst the Surgeons on the spot; the Dr. walked most of the way, offerng his horse to those most needing assistance. Truly he is called the Good Samaritan. We took 25 prisoners; killed unknown.* We shot one Orderly Sergeant of an Ohio Company, who was brought in and laid down on one of my blankets. We were then ordered back over the same road that we came, which was The Releigh (N. C.) Standard learns that a bitter pill to us; our boys said that they would walk up to the cannon's mouth and die there before going over the same road;

> men upon it, those who were slightly wounded about the legs, &c., but the dead we were obliged to leave in the road unburied, which was one of the worst features of the day---There were others who were badly wounded and were carried about four miles to the first house, where we laid until next morning. We moved on next morning in the valley below where we had traveled the day before, but our return was much better than our ad vance. We traveled that day to Gen. Donaldson's Brigade, which was about 12 miles. We had no food for 36 hours. I found some bones left by Donaldson's Brigade, which were pretly fresh, and so made a supper off them, and so we lived until next day about 5 o'clock in the evening, when we had bread sent to us, and at 6 o'clock we had marching orders. We marched on until we passed Gen. Lee's quarters, about a mile and a balf, which was seven miles from where we started from. We crossed that night one creek 17 times, and arrived at our place of bivouacking at 12 o'clock at night, wet as could be. Gen. and cannot be procured for the manufacture Lee had moved his quarters to the Staunton pike, Gen. Loring advancing ahead of him. About where we encamped Col. Washington was killed; he was Gen. Lee's Aid, and badall or most of Gen. Lee's plans. Between Loring, Anderson and Donaldson there were some 300 prisoners taken, and about 100 killing on the only road by which it could be

should only go half a mile on the same path.

We captured a wagon just before starting,

and took the horses out, placed our wounded

ed, while on our side there was only some We left our camps on the 10th inst-that is, | 20 or 30 killed, none taken prisoners but the the three companies of Rock City Guards, wounded. Loring had all the artillery, bemainder of the regiments-and started at day- carried. But the killing of Washington has rulned all of Gen. Lee's plans, as they have them in their possession. Gens. Loring and due North four miles on a path and then on they have very superior fortifications and such a road as the sappers and miners made forces. They have at Crouch's Mill twenty

tedious rate until 9 o'clock P. M., when we thousand. Where we had that little brush is halted, having progressed eight miles in fif- just between two well fortified places, 2 miles ginis. On the Maryland side in these two teen hours, and penetrated four miles into from Cheat Mountain, five from Crouch's the enemy's lines. This made it necessary to which will give you some idea of our danmaintain perfect silence, which was done, ger. We now say if Jackson had made the and being pretty well worn out, we retired to attack, we should have all been into it like a that the anticipated advance will be made bugle called us to our feet again next mornbugle called us to our feet again next mornfor Bradie's Gate, four miles from where we bugle called us to our feet again next mornfor Bradie's Gate, four miles from where we dria will probably be a feint. They have made turned to the Adjutant General's office on rest upon the wet grass and slept well. No thousand of brick. We started next morning

The road that we traveled that day was

AUGUSTA-MADE ENVELOPES.—Our citize after finding out their mistake. This day mad sad have among the clothing and shoes of our men. Some became shoeless and with bleeding feet, kept on with undiminished zeal, amongst rocks, weeds, pine cones,

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM THE UNITED STATES

We copy the following telegraphic and other news items from the Louisville Journal of the 24th, for which we are indebted to a gentleman who arrived in this city yester-

day from Louisville: Destruction of Locks on Green River. The Louisville Journal of the 24th save lock No. 3, on Green river, was blown up. last Saturday night by order of Gen. BUCKNER It states that two other locks have also been destroyed, and gives the following letter from the General, the bearer of which was cap-

BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 19, 1861. MR. GEO. W. TRIPLETT - My Dear Sir: Your letter is received. Lock No. I must be destroyed. I rely upon our friends at Owensboro to do it; not an hour must be lest. The destruction is a great deal to me in crippling our adversary. Assemble our friends without lelay, in sufficient force to accomplish the bject. One of the best ways is to open all he gates but one, and to dig down behind the wall at both gates, to put one or two kegs of powder behind the wall, to apply a slow match and blow the wall into the lock. If possible, it should be done in such a way as to leave a strong current through the lock, which will empty the dam. Provide everything in advance; do not fail; it is worth an S. B. BUCKNER.

The Journal is terribly severe upon General Buckner for ordering the destruction of the locks, and declares that even if peace shall be restored, the ruin and desolution wrought by S. B. BUCKNER will remain for years, a dark and horrid monument of his infamy and that of his followers. He will be remembered as one of the great malefactors of the age."

Poor PRENTICE, his venom is powerless to

The following preamble and resolutions which have been adopted almost unanimously by the Kentucky Legislature, the Journal pronounces "a clear and exhaustive declaration:"

WHEREAS, The people of Kentneky have. from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural prevailing civil strife; that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing and ready to interpose her friendly mediation, in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present and as it is very desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony an be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate it calamities therefore-

1. Resolved, That if collision between ho tile armies should take place within our ter ritory, it is most earnestly recommended to people of Kentucky not to engage in civil strife among themselves on account of differences of political opinion; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should everse our Company, Company A and ours life, property and liberty, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before

2, Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the fore going resolution, and earnestly recommend like observance by all the people of the

State of Kentucky. [Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. From developments made to-day I am sat isfied that the statement forwarded last night purporting to come from a man just from Ma nassas, concerning the strength and condition of the rebels, was garbled coming through a third party to-day. I have seen him, and his statement is very clear and confirmed by numerous other statements made by other reliable parties. His position of late at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill, and Fairfax, at various periods, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movement of the rebels. He says the number of troops from Richmond to the Potomac, at Leesburg in one direction and Acquia and Matthias points in another, may safely be put down at 175,000: 50,000 of them were at Richmond three days ago, and another 50,000 at Manassas, while the remaining 75,000 are secretly moving along from that point to Munson's Hill and from the vicinity of Noland's Ferry to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac, south of Alexandria, from the vicinity of Acquia Creek and Matthias point. The militia at the trenches at Leesburg number about 5,000 .-There are about 5,000 in the vicinity of Noland's Ferry. The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small.

Generals Beauregard and Johnston make Fairfax Court House their headquarters. The main battery on Munson's Hill consists of three 42-pounders. In the rear of this is another battery, more secure, containing three guns. The men are generally well clad, but not with winter clothing, and are beginning to suffer for the want of them, and especially those from the extreme Southern States .-Blankets are very much needed at night, and t is considered a thing impossible to supply their wants. The troops have no shoes but those they brought from home, and most of them are about used up, and there is no possible means for supplying the articles. They cannot be manufactured, as leather is scarce and there being no neats foot oil to be had

The cotton crop which has been pledged for the Confederate loan is not to be moved to the seaboard cities until ready for shipment for fear of seizure. There have been pressed into the Confederate service nearly all the teams and horses in the valley of Virginia. Farmers are thus

deprived of the usual advantages for tilling the ground preparatory to sowing their next wheat and corn crops. Forage for horses is being rapidly bought up, showing that a speedy move is about to take place. Between Acquia Creek and Alexandria two new batteries, one five and the other ten miles above, have been erected. The work on them has been done on dark nights. The intention seems to be the erection of similar defences along the Potomuc up to a point as near Alexandria as practicable.

He says the rebels were safe in regard to the protection of the Potomac, between Ac quia Creek and Matthias Point, and that this feeling of security has probably arisen from the fact that contraband goods have, in many instances, been carried across from the counties of Charles and St. Mary's into Vircounties signal lights have been noticed, giving the rebels timely warning of the passage at night of any of our sailing vessels. My informant learned, before leaving Manassas. simultaneously at Noland's Ferry, Alexandria Ciellan to attack their masked batteries, but are now satisfied that he will not attack them.

My informant was asked if he ever heard of a new plan to assassinate Major General Mc-Ciellan? He said he never did, but he had heard of something about assassinating Pres-

health is declining fast

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained had a high position in the rebel army and had the confidence of Beauregard. He is a native of Virginia. A Uhion woman, residing at Searnisville arrived here to-day. She reports that there are not more than fifteen or twenty thousand rebels in Fairtax county. It was their intention to attempt a crossing somewhere on the upper Potomac. They had moved a large portion to cross and then by a flank move-ment cut off Bank's division. They swear vengeance against him and his gallant army, and seem more anxious for an engagement with them than with General McClellan.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 22. General Fremont's staff All the officers of General Freme were to-day ordered to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

New York, Sept. 23.

About 10 o'clock last night the police dis-

covered that large rocks had been placed on the Hudson River Railroad, from Hundred and Second to Hundred and Eighteenth streets. At the point there is a very high

embankment, and as the express train from Albany is due at 11 o'clock, it might have caused a fearful loss of life. The Journal of Commerce says that Secretary Chase has prepared an exposition of the law relating both to the confiscation of Southern property and the prohibition of com-mercial intercourse with the insurgents. It gives positive assurence that money on deosit in banks and elsewhere in loval States vill not be disturbed, unless there is sufficient reason to believe that it is to be used in aid of the rebellion. The matter of fact that belongs to a resident of the States declared to be in a state of insurrection is not to be considered a reason for its arrest, and it may remain on deposit as undisturbed as if it were

owned in this city. Commercial news per the Saxonia quotes ales of cotton for Monday and Tuesday at 20,000 bales, whereof 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market was animated than last week and prices were firmly maintained on the advance ther

Arrival of the Steamer Persia.

St. Johns. N. F., Sept 24. The Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 4th, via Queenstown on the 15th, passed Cape Race this morning. Her advices are four days later. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.-Cotton has advence ed 1d; sales of the week 66 000 bales; sales on Friday 10,000 bales, and on Saturday 15,

ception of corn, which was drooping. Provisions dull. Sr. Louis, Sept. 23. Gen. Prentis's dispatch announcing the urrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, states that the Federal loss is 37 killed and 140 wounded. The Rebel loss is supposed to

be about 800 killed and wounded.

000 bales; the market closed very firm.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady with the ex-

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22. A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican says nothing has been received here corroboratory of the surrender of Lexington and many here disbelieve it entirely. Dr. Hughes, who left his home, four miles from Lexington, on Saturday night, and who is a neighbor of Capt. Magoffin, captured by Col. Marshall and taken to Lexington about two weeks since, and who has two sons in the rebel army, declares that if Col. Mulligan had surrendered the city of Lexington on Friday, Magoffin's family must have beard of it, and he himself must have been apprised of the fact. It is supposed, that, if Lexington has surrendered, Price's army will move down the river, and, unless checked or defeated, will attack Boonville and then Jefferson City. Judge Field, who arrived here yesterday, having been a pri-oner at Lexington, but released, says that Col. Mulligan told him last Tuesday that he could hold out under any circumstances five or six days .-Jefferson City is quiet and no fears are entertained of the rebels, whatever their force may be.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22. A special dispatch this evening from Quincy, to the Journal, says that Col. Mulligan's command has been released on parole, and will be here this evening and remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received. Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster to privide subsistance for two thousand men and have it ready upon their arrival. The commission ed officers are retained prisoners by the

their way to-morrow.

ment of Federal troops was established at

burg, Ky., on Saturday.
On Sunday they took Messrs. Geo. W. Silvertooth and G. W. Ewing, rebel members of

ARMS SEIZED .- The Cincinnati Gazette i informed that the Lexington Rifles, number- plans of the enemy. ing one hundred guns, commanded by Capt. Morgan, at that city, were captured by a company of Union cavalry on Saturday, while on their way to Tennessee. The rifles belonged to the State Guard, and were bitter secessionists, but were allowed to entertain their freedom of opinion until it assumed the form of military opposition, when they were promptly nabbed.—Ib.

Marion Daniels was arrested at De mossville, Boone county, Ky., on Friday, or a charge of aiding the rebellion. The Cin cinnati Cummercial says the superinducing cause of Daniels' arrest was certain threats he made to kill off any d-d Lincoln men that should dare to show themselves at Demossville. He is at Newport Barracks.- Ib.

The Sharpe's Rifle Company at Hartford has been running its works twenty hours to day, and has turned out five hundred finished rifles a week. The establishment commences this week on twenty-four hours time, which is about as much as can be "got out of" one day, even in Connecticut .- Ib.

Two men, supposed to be spies from Gen. Buckner's command, were arrested in this city yesterday morning.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee,

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette. I COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21. Kentucky rebels, Morehead, Durrett, and Barr, arrived last night, in charge of a detachment of the 19th United States Infantry. They leave at 3 A. M., destination, Fort

Adjutant General Buckingham is in Cincinnati to-day to meet General Mitchell .-Most of the troops now organizing in this State will be immediately concentrated at Camp Dennison, which it is General Mitchell's determination to have fully occupied. Five Secesh prisoners arrived from Gen. Kelly's command in Western Virginia today. About 130 prisoners are now at Camp

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Important Local News. Indianapolis, Sept. 22.

The following is a dispatch received by Gov. Morton from Gen. Anderson, dated Louisville, Saturday afternoon: "Information has just reached me that Buckner is approaching with about 7,000 men-1,200 cavalry, and 21 pieces of artil-

"The road has been repaired and they are probably at Elizabethtown. The men are aid to be fine looking and well armed. "My informant says that there are no troops

He has dispatched an agent to-day to the order counties, with general orders to the Indiana Legion, looking to placing these companies on a footing available in any The orders are to meet often and regular v for drill; all members to provide them-

selves with such private arms as may be easly procured for the time being. The unithe first of October. Gov. Morehead, Barr, and Durrett, reached here on Saturday on a special train and were

sent through to Columbus. Officers with writs of habeas corpus followed, but arrived here too late. Governor Morton has just received infor-mation from Evansville that a messenger was aerested to-day up Green River, who was bearer of orders from General Buckner to a prominent secessionist with a plan to

destroy the locks on Green River. Two com-

tect the locks.

From Wushington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Senator Baker, who refused a Brigadier Generalship, has been appointed Major Gen-eral of Volunteers; Simon B. Brown, of Illinois, Assistant Quartermaster; Wm. Blinch-

Heintzleman will probably have a brigade inder McCall, who is likely to be made Ma

ior General. Forney's Sunday Chronicle says: "There s authority for saying that the Administration has never entertained the idea of removing Gen. Fremont, and that he is as high in the confidence of the Government as when entering upon his mission. A member of the Cabinet wonders what authority and calls the question still undecided. The inclination of the Cabinet is against Frement, though not on account of his Proclamation. Blairs and army officers are against him, and Gen. Meigs reports him acting with great energy, but is understood to consider his expenses unwarrantably large, but the hold on the West, the popularity of his Proclamation, and the difficulty of finding successors, make his removal a dangerous experiment. In the recent withdrawal of troops from his command some find a disposition to weaken him and to force a resignation." Twenty sailors, experienced gunners, were

ent yesterday from Alexandria to the Mis-No naval expedition has yet sailed. Vast preparations are making. I am assured by a member of Gen. McClellan's staff, most likely to know, that he has

made no order, general or special, for the return of slaves. He won't show his hand till the necessity demands. From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 26.

Important Movements in Western Virginia. We have intelligence of highly important povements in Western Virginia, and of the action of our Government in taking instant and vigorous measures to try the conclusions of the campaign.

The report already given in the Exam o the effect that Gen. Lee had gone to join Gen. Floyd, is fully confirmed by additional dispatches. Accounts received yesterday report his arrival at Floyd's camp, at Meadov The army in the Northwest remained un-

ler the command of Gen. Loring.

Reinforcements to the amount of sixty for ompanies have been sent to Floyd's command. They comprise four Virginia Reginents, a Georgia Regiment, a Mississipp Regiment, and a Battalion of Louisiana Vol unteers, composed of four companies. The considerable portion of this large force has already reached Floyd's camp. Two Regiments will leave the city to-morrow to reinorce our army in the West. Wise's command has been ordered to Lew

We learn, apart from any official publication of the Government, that Gen. Wise has been ordered to report at Richmond. The reasons or circumstances which have induced this order are matters conjecture, although it is supposed that Gen. Wise is to be transfer-

ed to another command. The present movements are understood e indicative of unusual vigor and concentration in the prosecution of the campaign The next news from the West will be awaited with impatience.

interesting from the Atlantic Coast. We have information, advices of which have been received by the authorites heire, of the progress of the defences of our Atlantic coast, which is highly interesting, and not a little satisfactory. Encampments have been formed at different points of the coast, and batteries have been erected in important situations, which, of couse, we are not at liberty and could not prudently particularize. Rifl cannon are being mounted at these points with all possible alacrity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

A distinguished citizen from Misouri has defence of our coast, attention is directed to just provided for his State 3,000 muskets all possible exposed points, which have hithand 4 000 equipments, which are to be sent erto escaped the attention of the Government. at once from New York to Missouri by the | There are inlets on the North Carolina coast most expeditious route. The President gave | well known to pilots, but not laid down on the order on Friday and the arms will be on | the maps. These pilots are said to be generally men of but little character, and not above the solicitations of bribes. A ENCAMPMENT AT HARRODSBURG-IMPORTANT | COUVERSANT with all the points of the North ARRESTS .- We are informed that an encamp- | Carolina coast, was, as we learn, but a short time since, in New York, and is now, perthe old Greenville Springs, near Harrods- haps, aiding the predatory expedition off our

CO ISTR. The movements of the enemy with what i given out by Northern advices, were thought the Legislature, in custody, and will hold them upon the charge of aiding the rebellion. It is said they will be sent to Camp Dick Robinson for safe-keeping.—Lou. Jour. sary for our defences cannot fail, or should not fail, to arrest and disconcert the possible

There is already an encampment on Confederate Point, at the head of New Tonsail Inlet. The defences of this position are important. Its occupation by the enemy would enable it to cut off communication between Wilmington and Fort Caswell, and to render the former place accessible both by the Cape Fear and a land march of about 20 miles giving them the possession of three rail oads, the Fayetteville Arsenal, and the Cape Fear river.

We direct attention to this part of the oast only on account of suppositions which have reached us, under circumstances of strong probability, that the enemy is preparing for a descent in this quarter. At all points we are assured that preparations will be ample to meet him. A word of caution may yet be written to insure the abundance of those preparations.

The "Yankee Races" on the Upper Potomac.

We learn from the upper Potomac that the Federal incursion at Lovettsville had been repulsed, and the enemy driven across the iver by a detachment of our forces. A large number of cattle and other pillage taken by the enemy were recaptured by our forces. The ing the double quick with the most remarka-

We have had occasion to notice the excellent organization and dispatch of business in the Government Clothing Bureau in this city. One of the most essential, it is also esteem ed, in official circles, one of the best conducted bureaux of the Government. The head of the bureau, Major Ferguson, has managed, by the excellent rules of this establishment, to confer great benefits upon the people and working classes in Richmond and in other portions of the South. These rules are explicit, and firmly adhered to, to employ in the vast work of this establishment the poorer classes and the families of volunteers. Th discrimination is one worthy of all commendation, and has, doubtless, relieved much dis tress. Nothing could be more appropriate and beneficial than the adoption of such rules in all the departments of Government work. to which female labour, and especially that of the families of volunteers, whose supports have been impaired by the war, might be

adapted. Why is it that some order cannot be effected in the delivery of letters at the windows of our City Post-Office? It might be simply and easily managed by putting a railing i front of the windows and requiring applicants to present themseles in regular order by arrangement in lines. This is the general practice in all city post-offices. As the points of delivery in the Richmond office are now thronged and besieged by anxious inquirers t is about as easy for a modest man to push his way to the windows as it is to bolt a doo

with a boiled carrot. The report of the escape of Col. Thomas from Fort McHenry was confirmed at the time of our mentioning it by information obtained in different quarters, and by an alleged dispatch, said to have been sent by him, at a point outside of Virginia, to a friend in this city. Although there were, yesterday, no circumstances confirmatory of his escape, it is not impossible that it may have occurred. A friend of Col. Thomas escaped from the fort some weeks ago, but was not able to reach Richmond until a day or two ago.

We are pleased to be assured of the present extraordinary extent of the public demand for Treasury notes. So great has been this demand that the original issue is now nearly exhausted. The applications of the banks have been numerous, and been made from all parts of the South.

panies of Col. Crat's regiment and one hun-dred Home Guards have been sent up to pro-A LINCOLN STMPATHISER DETECTED .- Prof. E C. Boynton, of the chair of chemistry, minerology, etc., of the University of Mississippi has been dismissed under the following cir-It appears that on or about the 1st inst., Prof. Boynton, in a letter addressed to his father-in-law living at the North, had ex-

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Traveler in Secessela--- An Interesting Narrative --- What Confederate Freedom Amounts to.

I have been employed a little short of seven years in East Tennessee, (Polk County,) as agent for the Eureka Mining Company. The company worked its mine under a Tennessee charter and Tennesiee laws. My business was to represent the Company at the mine, and do such business relating to its uffairs as they would have done if present-report periodically my proceedings to them, and receive such instructions as the Board of Direction thought proper to give. My family resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and it was my custom and privilege, at seasonable opportunities, and at intervals of nine to twelve months, to leave the mine and spend a few weeks with my wife and children. Shortly after the question of separation or no separation, (from the Union,) and associate questions, had been passed upon in Tennessee by the popular vote, and before the result was fully know to the public, the period arrived for a customary visit to my family, and I chose the route most free from political excitement at the time, viz: from East Tennessee via Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Ky., to Crestline, Indianapolis. Pittsburgh. I was returning by the same route as above

Harrisburgh, &c., & ..., to New York. * o resume my duties as agent of the Compa ny at the mine. After some delay on the route, occasioned by rumors of difficulty ahead, and losing connections, I reached Louisville, Ky., on the 221 instant, (August.) and the 23d, about 6 o'clock A. M., proceeded to the railroad depot with my trunk and valise, which was examined by a (Mr. Cotton, I contraband goods were taken to the Confederated States. *

But, returning to the more substantial o important portion of the facts developed in this narrative, it should be known (in order that the evil may be neutralized or removed) that there can be no doubt about the fact that spies travel continuously on the road rom Louisville, Ky., to the State Line between it and Tennessee. The following will go far to justify such a belief: At a point ome 30 to 35 miles, in Kentucky, north of the State Line, the cars stopped a few moments at a depot, on the platform of which was a negro woman offering cider for sale. The undersigned asked for a cup, about half a pint of it, and having some copper cents which he was desirous to get rid of, offered them to the slave in payment for the cider. She replied: "Massa, I dont know dis money; I neber see dis money afore,"&c , &c. So she returned it, and I gave her a five-cent

A sinister-looking man, of about fifty or fifty-five-a man whose physiognomics, mental and material were merbidly cadaverous -was at the time sitting in a seat next in front, and said to the woman: "That's right, nigger. I wouldn't take that G -- d --Yankee money; we don't use that dstuff in the South; we are not so G--- dmean." This courteous innendo would scarcely be worth mentioning, were it not for the influence which the author of it tried to exert on the personal liberty of the undersigned, as I afterwards learned from persons who we in the same kind of dilemma, that they heard the incident talked of in the Court house by the "Passport Committee" at a time when I was not present. At "Cave City." en route, twenty minutes were allowed for dinner, and at the table were persons who but illy concealed their purpose of spying

"who came into their land." Several incidents-but one, perhaps, worth mentioning at this time-transpired to convince me that great caution was required t avoid trouble to those who retained their fidelty to the United States Government. Passing thence to the State line, at which point cars were "changed," and those going further South had to take the cars for "Nash ville." a few minutes only were requisite to transfer baggage and passengers from the Louisville cars to the Nashville cars, and en they started. It was perhaps about ten inutes ride About from three to five iles from the State line dividing Kentucky

rom Tennessee, when Cant. Hawkins, of the

outhern Army, with his Lieutenant entered e car and commenced to examine the vaces of passengers for contraband goods, and examine passengers-Whence they came. hither going, their business, and similar or ike questions. His approaches were gentlenanly, and conducted with a good deal of finesse." His first statement to me was as ollows: "It is my duty to see that nothing contraband is carried or taken to the Conederate States, and I shall have to examine your valise or baggage," &c. I assented, and examined my valise, during which he asked me what countryman I was, to which answered that I was an Englishman "Where do you come from now ?" I answered, from New Yok, where I have been to visit my family. "What is your business? I replied, I am agent of the Eureka Mine it East Tennessee; I have been its agent for about six to seven years; I am just returning from such a business to resume my agen-

for the mine. "Are you willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States?" I answered emphatically, NO, 1 have no reason to change my allegiance. He Capt. Hawkins, did not further press the question at that time, and finding nothing contraband, left me. Returning again in about half an bour, he further questioned and cross-questioned me. On the third time he visited me, he asked several questions having the same bearing as his former ones, and I informed him at the same time that was a naturalized citizen of the United States. He informed me that he would have to put a guard over me-that in the morning Yankees fled without firing a gan, perform- I should be taken to the Capitol, at Nashville, to be examined and disposed of as the Governor and others might think proper; that it was his opinion that I should be sent to Richmond; that I should be treated kindly. &c. He then called his Lieutenant and placed him at my side, and gave him instructions as to keeping me closely watched, holding him responsible for my safe custody and delivery to him on arriving at Nashville. from whence I was to be taken to his barracks and kept until disposed of by the authorities in charge of such cases. I objected going to the barracks as a prisoner, as no al force or obligation attaches to a practical other accusation could be brought against me | power-self-constituted, unrecognized, only than the fact that I was just journeying from New York and a visit to my family, to my

proper business in East Tennessee. Captain

Hawkins then stated that I might, under a

military guard, go to a hotel.

At midnight, having been most closely scrutinized and watched since my arrest, we reached the railroad depot at Nashville. On quitting the car, with a valise in my hand, and a soldier guard at my side, Capt. Hawkins again joined us, and delivered me to the care of another Lieutenant, giving him instructions. My trunk was taken from the baggage car, and partially examined by the Captain, and taken charge of by him. I was then placed between two soldiers, with muskets and bayonnets fixed, and taken or rather marched to the hotel at the depot. An ill looking specimen of humanity approached. seeing me in "durance," and said: cause you folks would put in old Lincoln. You're in a place tight as h- now." I responded quite jocosely, and said: "True; it was the most like that celebrated dominion of any place I had seen." The retort turned the laugh on the patriotic "secesh," and a threat from one of the soldiers that he would knock him dow with the butt of his musket for insulting his prisoner, caused the fellow to become immediately invisible. Many persons of middle age and upwards were spectators, and eager inquirers as to the cause of arrest, and on learning the truth, appeared to be humiliated at the consciousness that a political despotism was lifting its hand to strike down the old, the moral and political banner of freedom. In their feelings and conbanner of freedom. In their feelings and conceptions they seemed to realize that a tyran-

ay, overtopping their views of the despotisms of other times and countries, was fastening itself upon our own beloved country. On the way to the hotel, the man who cursed the Yankee coppers handed to the negro woman for the cider, mentioned above, met me with the soldiers on each side, and Lieutenant in front, and jeeringly congratulated me that I was in a "bad fiz." Another of the "traveling spies" greeted me ca route with similar sentiments. These were savory desserts to my durance!!

We reached the Sewanee Hotel, and I was placed in a room on the first floor-soldiers guarding the door, not leaving it a moment. The room had formerly been a store-room, and iron bars were at the windows, which looked into the rear yard. Six beds were in the room, but there was no sleep for Somnus to preside over. The hours passed drearily; pressed sentiments of the most unmistakable and of Washington, Consul to Melbourne.

Prof. Bache, Superintendent Coast Survey, has been elected Foreign Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences.

The Postoffice Department is issuing two million postage stamps daily.

Major Van Vilet and Major Batry, of McCiellan's staff, have been made Brigadier Generals.

A grand review of McCall's division, embracing thirteen Pennsylvania Regiments, was held this moraing by Gen. McCiellan and staff. Prince de Joinville and the Baltimore Bonaparte were present, the last nonoticed.

Dressed sentiments of the most unmistakable and unmistakable and unequivocal disloyalty to the South.

The letter was without signature, but from the character of its sentiments and male hand, and male hand, and its inclosure in another letter written and signed by Mrs. Boynton, his wife, there could be no doubt as to the author. The package was intercepted by means not necessary to mention, and, on discovery of its tone, was placed in the hands of one of the Trustees of the University. A session of the Board was at once called, the matter investigated, and Prof. Boynton was allowed to leave for Lincolndom, of which permission he promptly availed himself on the moraling of the most unmistakable and unequivocal disloyalty to the South.

The letter was without signature, but from the character of its sentiments and male hand, and its inclosure in another letter written and male hand, and its inclosure in another letter written and its inclosure in another letter written and male hand, and its inclosure, but from the character of its sentiments and male hand, and its inclosure in another letter written and its inclosure, but from the cha pressed sentiments of the most unmistakable

of his order, demanded the sacrifice of the head of his servant, when he was informed that in a free country men must undergo s trial, and if found worthy of death underwent the penalty, he responded by denouncing such "freedom" as would not let a man do as

he pleased!" About 11 o'clock A. M., (on the 24th) Capt. Hawkins called and informed me that he would now conduct me to the Capitol was taken first to the Court-house, where were assembled the "Passport Committee," r board of three gentlemen, who, being satisfied of the propriety, were authorized to issue passports to travelers; they consulted and was taken to the Capitol-was introduced to Gen. Foster, who received me with great courtesy, and by his order my trunk and valise were examined by the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff (Capt. Hawkins.) During such exam ination the Deputy Sheriff took from his pocket a letter addressed to me at New York and opened it; it was found to contain no matter treasonable to the Confederates. I was then again taken thence to the Court-house and arther examination put off until 3 o'clock P. M .; in the meantime taken back to the hoel, always guarded by soldiers and always followed through the streets by a crowd of boys, half-grown and tuli-grown young men. At 3 o'clock! was again taken to the Courthouse and retained in a private room two hours, until the Committee (Passport) were ready to attend to my case. At 5 o'clock P M. I was examined by the aforesaid Committee. They found nothing to lay hold upon to justify a punishment or detention, except that I had maps with me of certain localities at the mine over which I wes agent, but stated that I was well known in Tennessee, and that I had been there a long time, knew many of the roads, creeks, fords and mountain passes, and if disposed could do them much inbelieve) United States officer, to see that no jury, &c. A voluntary witness assured them that he knew me well, and knew the ground which was represented by the maps I had

explained during the examination, and that I had stated it correctly. His name was Cahoone, and I had known him slightly for some vears. A Mr. John Harris, formerly agent of the late Gov. Brown, and late Postmaster. General, also spoke in the same strain, and further informed me of the substance of the information he had given the Committee in reference to me, exalting my character, honor and integrity, and further characterizing me as possessing superior skill in the art of to-pographical sketching and reporting, and warning them that I had power to do them injury if disposed to do so. I thanked him for his good opinion, both of my integrity and capacity; but I felt that the screws were

I informed the Passport Committee-a Mr. Fogg, President, and Mr. Foster, Secretarythat I could not become a citizen of the Southern Confederacy, and that to send me to the President or commanding officer at Richmond would not accomplish more in eliciting information from me than they could themselves do. I could or would not tell anything against the Northern Government. They made a report, delivered it to one of the guard, and seut me to the Commanding General at the Capitol. He had left, and I was conducted to his house. He was absent. On his return he read the report, and informed me that I would have to leave next day by the Edgefield and Kentucky road, at 3 clock P. M. I asked permission to remain a few days in Nashville, to write to the mine and get replies, but he replied that, according to law, it was inadmissible, and it was likewise as much for my protection that he was anxious I should leave, and be under a guard. The public mind was greatly excited. There were but few soldiers, and the city was under martial law, and my personal safety would be endangered. He advised me to go to Louisville, and remain there to get replies. I pleased, but it would have to be supervised by the "Censor" of all mail matter. His own letters underwent the same ordeal. His reception and treatment of me was cordial and gentlemanly in the highest degree, and he expressed mortification at being obliged to exe cute so unpleasant a duty, and hoped that right views would obtain as to their desire o injure or wound the feelings of no one. He then directed the guard to take me back to my hotel, keep me strictly under guard

until the time of removal, then take me to the cars and deliver me to the care of Capt. Hawkins, who arrested me, and whose duty it is to travel on the cars to the State line to perform similar duties executed on me. So on Sunday evening, about 7 or 8 o'clock P M., I was again set down in Kentucky just over the line from Tennessee, to breathe an air somewhat taigted, but not yet wholly contaminated with the foul breath of "Se cesh;" but it is feverish, and the fever ought to be broken. I had omitted to say that on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., I was again taken to the Court-house to get my passport to the line, and was there questioned as to the possession of \$40,000, and was informed that the public mlnd was greatly excited; and as the Northern Government had made money contraband, they also, in war, must retaliate. It was rumored I had money deposited with the hotel-keeper, &c., &c., &c., and if I had money deposited in his hands or

anywhere else, I would be obliged to hand it over to the Confederates. I had none, but just enough for traveling expenses, but told them they were welcome to any they could find. Before leaving the hotel to return home, Capt. Hawkins examined my person at the hotel, to see that ! had no belt or money deposited or conscaled

I carried sealed letters from New York, on ousiness to persons in Tennessee; these were taken, opened and examined, and promised to be forwarded, as nothing was found in them objectionable. All the incidents, and much of the conversation, which transpired are not set forth here, as it would make this article too lengthy, and would perhaps do no other service than embitter the feelings. But enough has transpired or been set forth to show the rigor of Southern discipline to enforce the pretensions of Secessionism. My passport was No. 387, and they administered under circumstances of subordination, an af firmation of doing nothing outside the State of Tennessee, against the Confederate S. A. While they have any "politics" having rigor or life left, it may be wise not to visit their dominions after any violation of it, except to incur a ruthless penalty; but no moryet in its conception-having had no birth; a power that makes no contract or terms but its own dictates-enforcing its terms at the point of the bayonet; at least my conscience does not revolt at breaking the ties of such

an infamous bondage. T. J. ESTERBROOK, Brooklyp.

What Should be our Policy. In the Charleston Mercury we find th

following sensible remarks: With two or three hundred thousand met now in arms, we have no need to wait for the enemy-giving him his own time for preparation, and leaving it to him always to chos his own battle-ground and his hour for attack. We have already shown that it was far better to make the battle-field on the territories of the edemy-in Ohio and Pennsyl vania-both which lie open to our troops, almost without means of defence—than surfer him to make it in Virginia, Tenuesse Missouri, and other States of the South. If there is to be war, let the enemy feel it where he is most wial. Let him enjoy the spectamon sense, and if possible, bamanity.

A defensive war, where we have so many assailable point demands a far greater levy in arms than an aggressive war. It lends,

besides, to the diffusion of our strength. An aggressive war, on the other hand, compels the enemy to concentrate his force, at the peril of not knowing where we shall strike; and he shall accordingly be compelled to leave himself voinerable at many points, which we may assault with inpunity, and which, so long as we confine ourselves to the defend at ail. Ten thousand men, acting on the aggressive, will do the work—more work and better work—than fifty thousand scatand better work-than fifty thousand scattered over a long line of coast and frontiers perpetually on the qui vive, and at the mercy of the enemy's caprices; who may move at pleasure, undistracted with his fears for his own home, or any point which he thinks most accessible. Surely, with such a force as we now have in the field, we might carry the war into Africa-into Ohio and Pennsvivania.

Married. On Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at St. Paul's Chur Lynchburg, by the Rev. Wm. H. Kinekle, Miss Cass Schoon, of Lynchburg, and Gen. EDMUND KIRRY SEITE of the Confederate Army.

In this city, on yesterday evening, Mr. JANES HAR RAN. His remains will be removed from the residen of J. E. Gleaves to Mt. Olivet cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock,

New Advertisements.

NASHVILLE THEATRE. " WALTER KEEBLE, Sole Lessee & Manager.

Monday Evening, Sept. 30th, 1861. The Maniac Lover: y Walter Keeble, Dalton, Everett, Duncan, &c , &c .. Song, by Miss Annie Taylor. To conclude with the Noble Soldier. ADMISSION TO SUIT THE TIMES.-Parquette and

ess Circle 50 cts. Gallery 25 cts. Colored Gallery 25 cts. Colored Boxes 50 cts. Box Office open from 10 to 12, and 2 to 4 o'clock. Commences at 7 5 o'clock, precisely. No extra charge for reserve seats. Wanted to Rent.

FOR a term of years, for dairy purposes, One or Two FARMS, joining, well improved, on a good road, and close to the city. This side of the river preferred. and close to the city. This side of the river prefe Apply at this office, or to the undersigned Advance in Iron.

WING to the great advance in the price of labor,

O provisions, clothing, transportation—in short, everything that enters into the production of IRON—

one Cent per pound, to take effect the first of Oc WOODS, YEATHAN & CO HILLMAN BROS.

Chancery Court at Nashville. Martha J. Rarnes vs. Robert W. Rarnes T the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chan-A cery Court at Nashville, on the 28th day of Sept., 861, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the ve cause, and it appearing to the sat erk and Master, that the said Robert W. Barnes is a on-resident of the State of Tennessee, and therefore ie ordinary process of this Court cannot be serve pon him, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four weeks it recession in the Nashville Patriot, a newspaper pub-shed in the city of Nashville, requiring said defendant appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to bliden for the county of Davidsen, at the counse thereof, in the city of Nashville, on the fir

inday in November next, and answer said bill

Chancery Court at Nashville.

Benj. S. Weller vs. Henry A. Cooper, et als. A T the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancer; Court at Nashville, on the 28th day of September sot, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the ooper, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and therefore the ordinary process of this court cannot e served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the lerk and Master that publication be ecks in succession in the Nashville Patriot, a news per published in the city of Nashville, requiring the aid defendant to appear at the next term of the Cha ery Court to be holden for the county of Davidson, he court house thereof, in the city of Nashville, a he first Monday in November next, and answer said oil, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him il, or the same will be taken for ead set down for hearing ex parte.

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. sept29-w4t-(pr's fee \$3.) Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing between under the firm, name and style of Hyrrox & Fo in the Livery Business, on Market street, Nashville, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Mr. Fort as purchased the entire interest of Mr. Hinton, and fill collect all the debts and pay all the liabilities of

> J. M. HINTON E. P. FORT. Recruits.

the old firm. September 24th, 1861

BOUT 60 able-bodied men wanted for the First Battalion, Ten. Cavalry. Each recruit to fi h himself with a horse. The term of entithe Battalion will expire on the 23d of May next, un 288 sooner discharged. Apply to W. L. HORN, Capt. Co. B.

CARD. E. D. WHEELER, M. D.,

DENTIST. Till the close of the present year he may be found aring the last half of each month, at the office former occupied by Dr. McNairy, on Summer street, be ween Church and Union.

General Orders No. 14. HEADQUARTERS IST, BATTERON TEXN. CAVALRY, EVERY officer, non-commissioned officer and pri-cept on sick leave or under special orders,) are hereby ered to join this Battalion immediate By order Lt. Col. F. N. NcNAIRY, Eb. D. Hicks, Adj't Major.

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

Rock City Mills. WE are buying WHEAT and CORN, for which we are prepared to pay Cash. Farmers and Receiv-ers having either for sale will please give us a call. GORDON, BAUMAN & CO

Nashville, July 3, 1861. -3m Come to the Confederacy. LUNCH, GOOD LUNCH.

OHN MILLER, No. 9, Cedar street, has determined to serve up a spiendid LUNCH every morning his Confederacy, from 16 to 12 o'clock. SITUATION WANTED A N experienced person wishes a situation as at Overseer on a plantation in the State of Tennes see, in the Southern Confederacy. Address

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS AM now prepared to make flags of either of the

CASH FOR PRODUCE. WANTED.

20,000 bushels of Irish Potatoes. 5,000 " Onions,

For which we will pay the highest cash prices.

E. B. CONNOR & BRO.

M. LUSKEY & CO., Percussion Matches.

CORNER OF SUMMER & HOWARD ST'S: Nashville, Tenn., A RE now fully prepared to manufacture a superior Match, which we warrant to give entire satis-

faction, and will stand the test of any climate, will not injure by age. All orders from a distance promptly executed CIGAR MAKERS

WANTED. AM prepared to give work to as many GOOD WORKMEN

as may apply at 41 Union Street, sept. 10-tf. Confederate Treasury Notes. THE undersigned, merchants of Nashville, hereby advertise that they will take, of par, the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States 6 hey have for sale, and in payment of all debts due These Notes are at par all over the Confederacy

and furnish exchange on New Orleans, where they will pass for all kinds of groceries, etc. Evans & Co. Irby Morgan & Co. Morgan & Co. Armstrong & Co Hu McCrea & Co.

James Johnson & Co. A. Hamilton & Co. Terrass Bros. Ewing, McCrory & Co. tration & Seymour. forris & Stratton. Woods, Yeatman & Co. Hillman Brothers. W. T. Berry & Co. McCall & Fall. Porter, Johnson & Co. And many others.

"BLINCEN'S" BLOCKADE NOT EFFECTIVE! PAINT YOUR HOUSES!!

Arrival of Colonel Ben. McCullough!!!

N. C. A HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING and CLAZING, South College street, near Esq.

All work done satisfactorily, or no charges made.

N. C. BKLL. Proposals for Contracts. CONTRACTS will be made with responsible parties
Of for the manufacture and delivery in this city of
good Rifles, Sabres, Cartridge and Cap Bexes, Sabre
Beits and Plates, Artillery Harness, Leather Haversacks, and Fouches, &c., &c.
All information given at my office, — For th
present at the State Capitol.

M. H. WRIGHT

M. H. WRIGHT. 1st Lieutenant Art. and Ord. C. S. Army: